

INDO-CHINA

in Only the well-to-do AimamiteSj who can offer serious
serve as guarantors of a poor man's loan, and
Is the of their abuse of power and the
perpetration of
themselves, they have no Interest in aiding their
to osier credit facilities. A creditor who
loans
Or who is the victim of a fraud, Is regularly out of
credit organizations which have government
can to lend under such hazardous
circumstances.
is, therefore, the great victim, for it must assume
all the
and get no in the profits. This completely
destroys the
of in those very organizations which bear
that

Im for all the risks, the state has not had
sufficient
Credit societies, especially in Cochin-China,
left too to their own devices, and only in 1931
was
any to control them through a central
organization.
too with government charity : there was no
of the borrower's capacity to pay, and too
t between the loans and his capital.
Even In
too were repaid, and this tendency naturally
the depression. There was a considerable and
on the part of the natives about the philan-
aid* The whole situation showed a need to
of as 10 the real function of agricultural credit,
proven very untrustworthy intermediaries. There
too red tape and dekys, too little state control,
too risk. Despite recent measures to
improve these
the of the money loaned has been hopelessly
The *md*₉ claimed so raucously from the ever- paying
from a very small percentage of the population.
"The to relieve the very ones who so
shamelessly
by easy money, should keep in view the
not once again be sacrificed for the few.

THE

It nits **tibe** underlying hostility between **colonials**
and

fast**out** wer the ownership of land. ***The govern-***
wwIf **it** protected native **rights too zealously,**
it who were of prime **Importance to the**
JWS